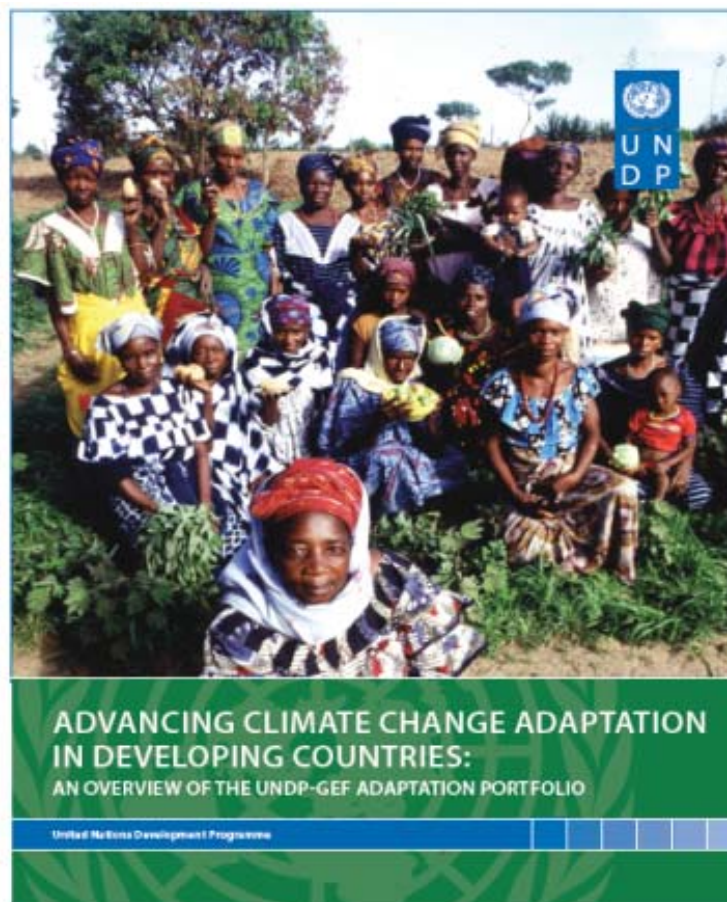




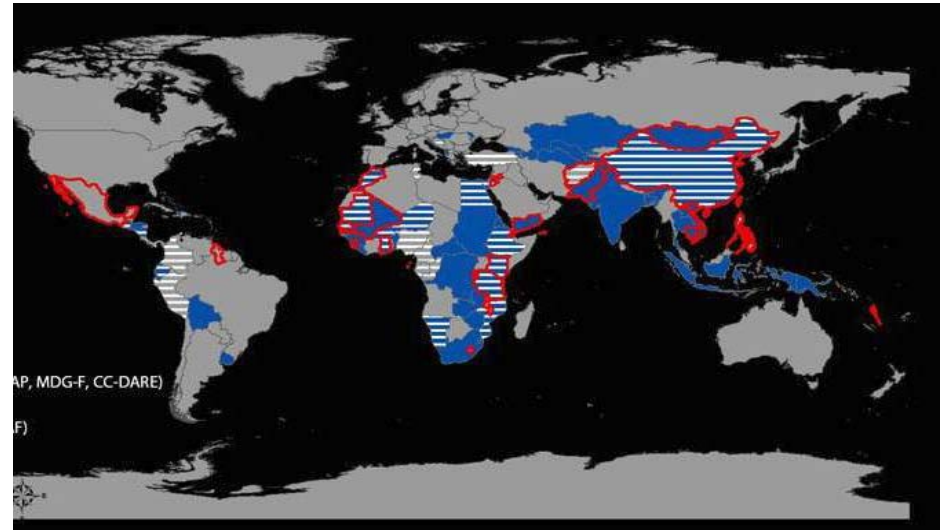
Expert Meeting on National Adaptation Plans



Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Senior Technical Advisor - Adaptation Programming
(LDCF/SCCF/Adaptation Fund)
Environment and Energy, UNDP
15-17 September 2011

UNDP engagement with LDCs

- ✓ 31 LDCs developed **NAPAs**
- ✓ 26 LDCs to develop **National Communications**
- ✓ 32 LDCs to undertake **National Capacity Self-Assessments** and work with several to address priorities
- ✓ Over 50% of all LDCs supported to access financing for **implementation of adaptation priorities**
 - 22 implementing climate change adaptation initiatives (with funding from LDCF, SCCF, GOJ (AAP), DANIDA (CC-DARE) etc)
 - 20+ LDCs currently being supported to access more resources
- ✓ 23 LDCs supported to conserve & sustainably use **Biodiversity**; an additional 12 LDCs will soon be supported
- ✓ 5 LDCs part of the **UN-REDD** Programme
- ✓ 6 LDCs supported on Capacity Development



Policy Makers to Address Climate Change



(1) Holistic Framework

Contribute towards advancing:

- Transformative shift or expansion of the national framework for climate-resilient development.
- Move away from ad hoc short-term and project-based measures, advance holistic, integrated approaches to climate change risk management.
- Efficient and effective delivery mechanisms and develop realistic implementation targets
- Focus on the *what* and *how of* results as opposed to activities; Go beyond discrete activities that are limited by a time bound period.



LDCF/Mozambique



AF/Solomon Islands

(2) Long-term political ownership

Cultivate long-term political ownership; Spur cross-government action on climate change adaptation.

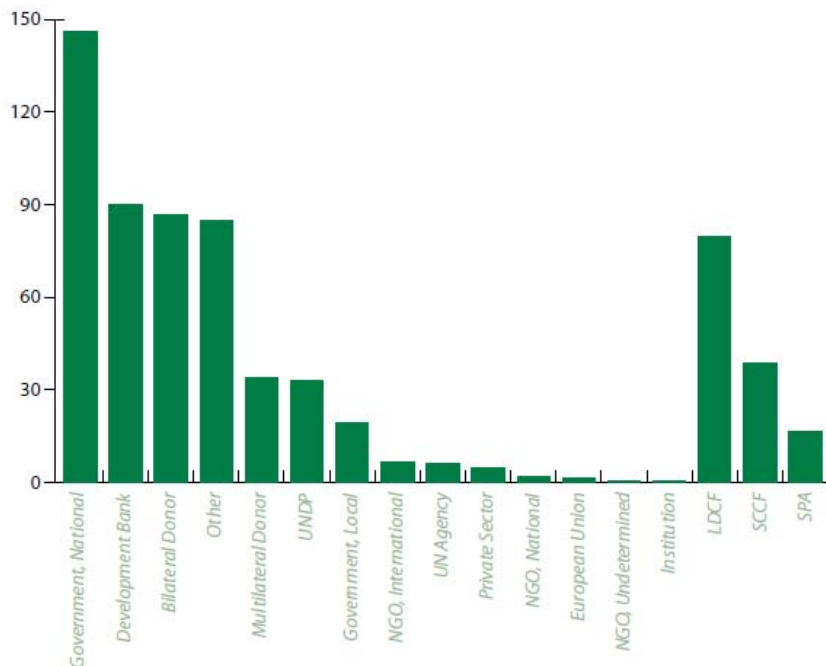
A mechanism should be in place from the beginning of the NAP formulation phase

Process ought to lead to more than a document or 'programme of action' as the main output, and further inform national strategic processes.

(2) Private sector engagement

FIGURE 1: KEY SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR UNDP-GEF ADAPTATION PORTFOLIO

Projects under Implementation and in Hard Pipeline (\$ million)



Position countries to benefit from the emerging architecture on climate change finance

- Conceptualize, formulate and eventually implement with the recognition that finance is going to be available from a broad range of sources and funds, including the private sector.

Engaging with the private sector to ensure that the public and private sector are pursuing common objectives in climate resilience and new products or services (such as green technologies, risk analysis, insurance) are available.

(3) Consultative Process

Need to start with an extensive consultative process during its formulation phase.

Efforts should be made to promote engagement from an even wider cast of partners, especially drawing on:

Build on the NAPA process (people, organizational frameworks)

- National and sub-national level public institutions,
- civil society including academia
- women's groups and gender-focused organizations, and
- private sector
- Development partners



LDCF/Niger

(4) Analytical Information

- Climate-related information as well as information on the economics of adaptation
- Different gender-based vulnerabilities, coping abilities, capacities to adapt, and resiliencies in relation to climate change
- Incorporate analysis of needs over different planning horizons
- Build on analyses already undertaken in National Communications, National Climate Profiles and Scenarios, TNA, other relevant initiatives
- Must have system for iterative analytical processes

Partnership & Coordination Structure

Climate Change Impact Scenarios

Climate Change scenarios
Vulnerability scenarios
GHG emissions scenarios
Economics of Impacts

Mitigation & Adaptation Scenarios

Identification of priority M&A options

Assessment of economics of adaptation and financial flow requirements

Identification of possible policies and financial instruments to implement priorities and ways for channeling resources

Climate Change Policy & Investment Roadmap

(5) Institutional Coordination

Strengthen national systems and institutional capacity to make informed decisions on climate change and channel funds in an effective and transparent way.

Use NAPs as a starting point for strengthening this capacity and promoting cross-governmental ownership of the process.

Finance and Planning Ministries should play a more significant role than they did in the case of the NAPAs.

Strong technical input and support from Environment Ministries and other line Ministries will be essential.



(6) Link with ongoing National Development Processes

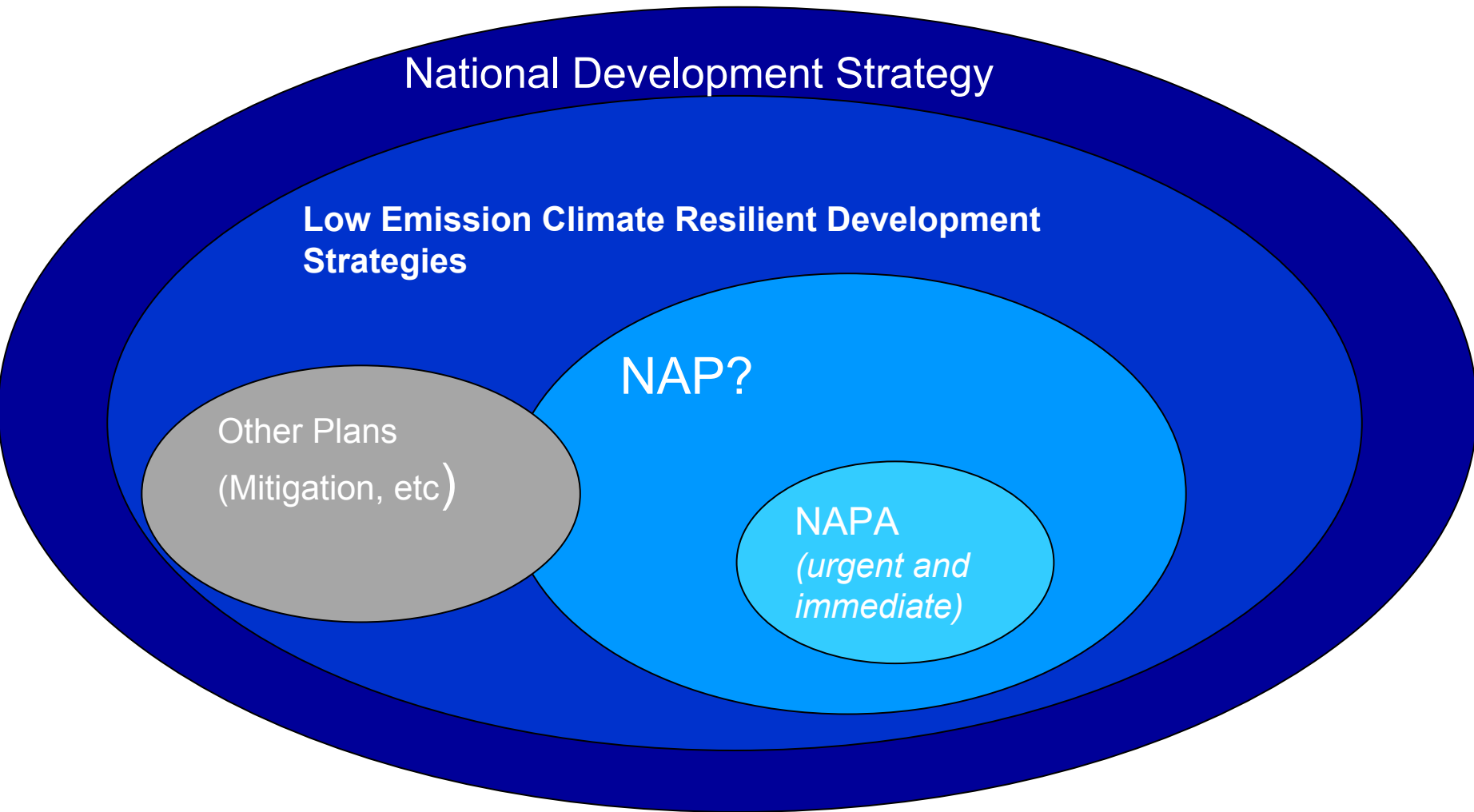
The strongest NAPAs are integrated into national and sectoral development plans with clear targets.

Align (if not integrated) with national, sub-national and sectoral development priorities and plans, such as Green Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies.

Align with the review cycle used for updating such plans.

Establish cross-sectoral working groups/platforms, enhancing visibility at the political level, and strengthen transparency and inclusiveness.

Where will the NAPs sit?

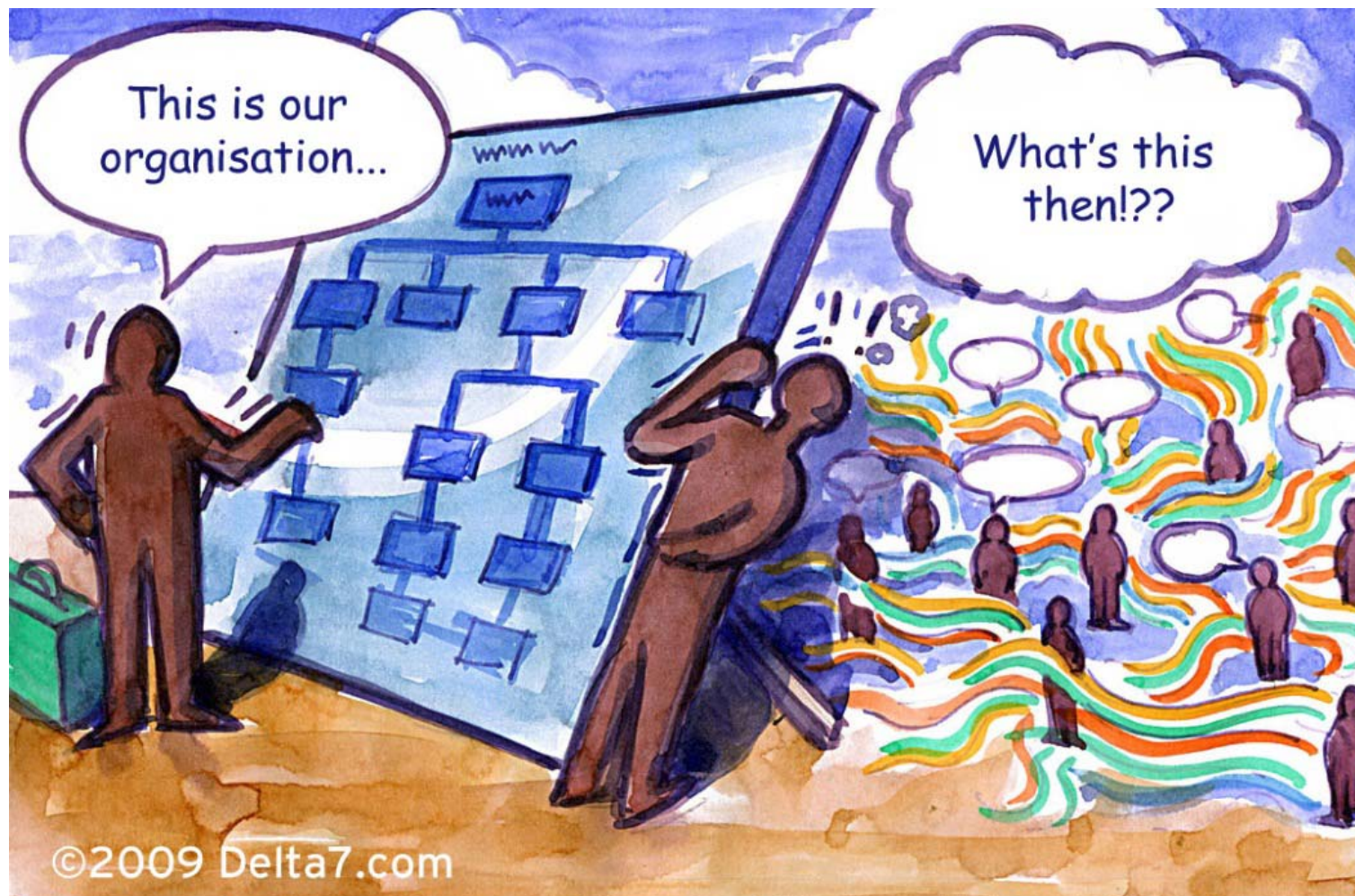


(7) Partnerships with other Bodies and Processes

Draw on support that can contribute to capacity building (regional/global) technical (support) platforms, centres of excellence

Link up to and reference other international commitments, frameworks and agreements including the Millennium Development Goals, Hyogo Framework for Action, *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, and many others.

Take Account of All Ongoing Processes (within and outside COP)



CLIMATE

IF HIGHER TEMPERATURES LOWER OUR CROP YIELDS, IS THAT DEVELOPMENT?

IF IT'S NOT SUSTAINABLE, IT'S NOT DEVELOPMENT.

As the global climate changes, the world's poorest people are the hardest hit. More frequent droughts and floods, increasingly intense storms, and slow-onset, long-lasting changes such as rising temperatures are expected to lead to the progressive loss of crucial crop species, declining soil fertility and shortages in water supply, threatening food security, livelihoods and job opportunities in rural communities.

That's not sustainable.

That's why the United Nations Development Programme is helping countries develop the capacity to transform their national and sub-national rural development strategies and institutional frameworks in the pursuit of low carbon, climate-resilient paths out of poverty. Securing the environmental basis of human well-being is crucial to reducing poverty. It's just part of what UNDP advises on the ground through our 138 Country Offices throughout the developing world.

IF IT'S NOT SUSTAINABLE, IT'S NOT DEVELOPMENT.

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